

The Weekly Kentucky Tribune.

A Weekly Family Newspaper,---Devoted to the Interests of the People and the Prosperity of the Country.

New Series, Vol. 2--No. 5.

DANVILLE, KY., FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864.

Old Series, Vol. XIX--No. 1,020

The Kentucky Tribune

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN
DANVILLE, KY.
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
JAS. R. MARSH.

OFFICE--Third St., North of Main.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

Any one sending us five subscribers and \$10 will receive a copy one year gratis.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve lines or less make one square.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

1 square, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

Select Poetry.

In Libby Prison--New Year's Eve, 1863--64.

My head upon my hand--sitting so weary,

Scanning the future, musing upon the past,

Pondering the fate that here my lot has cast;

The hoarse cry of the sentry, pacing his beat,

Wakens the echoes of the silent street;

All is well!

And then, my country! wounded, pale and

bleeding,--

Thy children dead to food mother's pleading,

Stabbing with cruel hate the nurturing breast,

To which their infancy in love was pressed--

Recount thy wrongs, thy many sorrows name;

Then to the nations--if thou canst--proclaim:

"All is well!"

But through the clouds the sun is slowly break-

ing--

Hope from her long deep sleep is awaking--

Speed the time, Father! when the bow of peace,

Spanning the gulfs, shall bid the tempest cease--

When for men, clasping each other by the

hand,

Shall shout together in a united land:

"All is well!"

[P. A. BARNES, Col. 100th Ill. Vols.]

Miscellaneous.

Elegant Extract.

Yes, it is indeed elegant; but not in

that its value found. It is as true as beau-

tiful, and impressive as true. We doubt

if, anywhere in all literature, a passage

can be read, in which a great principle

of social progress is more clearly and for-

cefully stated, a high moral obligation more

decidedly indicated, a nobler ideal in a dis-

tinction so pure and transparent. We allude

to the following, which we copy from a

late National Intelligencer. The name

of the "Republican cotemporary" is not

given, but we imagine that we can see up-

on the extract the impress of the New

York Times:

It is common for capricious or thought-

less partisans at the present time to iden-

tify all political "conservatism," with what

they call "devotion to slavery." In point

of fact, and of theoretical truth, con-

servatism has no more to do with slavery

than with any other institution. Con-

servatism in the sphere of politics has no

special relation to any material interest.

It aims to maintain the Constitution and

the laws in respect to all matters what-

ever. It does not aim to uphold slavery,

but to uphold the Constitution and the

laws in respect to slavery as well as all

other matters. It may happen, indeed,

that when a political radicalism proposes

to strike at slavery through the vitals of

the Constitution, the true conservative

must resist any such encroachment on

the organic law of the land, not because

he seeks to cherish slavery, but because

he seeks to cherish the Constitution of

his country. Conservatism proposes to

keep good faith with conscience and so-

ciety by not arraying the one against the

other, and by refusing to cut drift from

the plain injunctions of the latter at the

suggestions of the former, for that can

never be an enlightened conscience which

would break the heart of social order by

a rash and impulsive spirit of innovation.

The genius of true conservatism is well

defined by a Republican cotemporary in

the following language:

"To our mind, the old adage, 'prove

all things and hold to that which is good,'

contains the key-note of conservatism.

Revolution itself is conservatism when it

seeks to enforce and perpetuate a great

principle, which may perhaps be as old as

time. Antiquity is not necessarily error.

The Christian religion is not less valua-

ble that it has survived eighteen centu-

ries. The works of Milton and Shak-

spere are as full of truth and beauty as

they were two centuries ago. It may

well be, that had Christ not lived, and

Milton and Shakspeare never written, the

subtle beauties of Tennyson and Long-

fellow would never have been developed.

While we cannot respect antiquity for its

own sake, we yet cherish and love its

great truths and mighty accomplishments.

"In religion, in poetry, in science, in

art, and in politics we would not only

hold fast and perpetuate the valuable

achievements of the past, but we would

work with a generous emulation to

ward the nearest approximation to their

perfection which may be vouchsafed to

men. All human progress is accomplish-

ed through conservatism. Exhausted

empires stumble and fall down upon the

highway of nations, and drop the burden

of their accomplishments. Straightway

that burden is taken up by some younger

State, and carried on and developed to

ward the ever receding goal of Utopia.

The field of origination is becoming well

nigh exhausted, but that of development

is ever being extended. The American

people afford two parallel and remarka-

ble illustrations of this fact. Luther,

Calvin, and Knox were the pioneers of

that religious liberty which brought our

fathers to this country, and which is the

glory and boast of their children; while

our Constitution bears the impress of the

old barons at Runnymede. They gave

to England an aristocratic Republic,

with a permanent Executive--monarchy

and hereditary aristocracy, its essential

forms. Our fathers copied, substituting

republicanism and striking out those

forms.

It is the height, of folly, to sneer at

true conservatism, and stigmatize it as

old-foggy and slow. There can be no

progress without it, except at the expense

of true national power and greatness. It

behooves this people, especially at this

time, to cling to the landmarks which

were laid down for us by our forefath-

ers, to follow in the path which they laid

out for us, and to turn not our faces from

the goal toward which they aimed. We

would be conservative of the liberties

which they conferred for us, of the Con-

stitution which they gave us, and the

great destiny which awaits us. We would

know no progress to the one side or

the other of the path of human political

progress which has been assigned to this

people; neither would we abate one jot

or tittle of the principles upon which this

Government was built, and which have

underlain its history. The moment we

forget this policy and abandon that ac-

tion, chaos has come again, and we drift

back past the accomplishment of centu-

ries. The Union once broken can never

be reconstructed. The Constitution once

abandoned can never be restored. En-

thusiasm inflamed by hatred may be

potent to tear down, but it will be power-

less to build up."

[From the Baltimore Clipper.]

"The Fenian Brothers--Immigration."

This Irish organization, the avowed

object of which is to wrest Ireland from

the domination of Great Britain, bids

fair to cause considerable difficulty in the

Roman Catholic Church, not only in this

country, but in Ireland and elsewhere.

One of the rules of the Church forbids

any member of it from belonging to a se-

cret society, which the "Fenians" is con-

sidered to be--hence, in a recent pro-

cession of the various Catholic societies in

one of the cities of the West, on St. Pat-

rick's day, the Bishop forbade the Fen-

ians from taking place in the ranks. The

latter consequently withdrew, and had

a procession and celebration of their own,

and made a far more extensive show

and popular demonstration than those

they had left. In Buffalo, N. Y., too,

Bishop Timon announces officially, in his

organ, the Western New York Catholic,

that the "Fenian Brothers" cannot march

in procession with Catholic societies, nor

take part in Catholic rites and holy sac-

rifices. In Ireland, also, we lately read

of a meeting, where the Fenians were

discarded by the priests, and an attempt

was made to rid the meeting of their pres-

ence, which caused much confusion and

no slight display of shillaloes!

It is not often, of late days, that the

sons of the Church presume to take a

stand against the old mother--but this

organization appears to be in deep earnest

in the work they have undertaken, and

has gotten so far ahead as to have caused

an enquiry in the British Parliament, in

Kentucky Tribune

JAS. R. MARRS, Editor.

DANVILLE:

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864.

A CONSERVATIVE UNION MEETING

Will be held at the Court-house in Danville, on Monday, April 18, 1864 (it being County Court day,) for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend the Union State Convention, at Louisville, on the 25th day of May, next. Called by the Central Committee of the Union Democratic Party. All are requested to attend, who are for the "Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws," and against the Baltimore Convention, now and forever.
Danville, Ky., April 8, 1864, 2t.

REPORTED INVASION.—On Sunday last, rumors were current on our streets of the invasion of the north-eastern portion of the State by a formidable rebel force. The statement was made that Mt. Sterling had been occupied, &c. The whole thing was false, and we understand there was no foundation whatever for the story.

Many portions of the State, unprotected, are infested with bands of roving guerrillas, who make sudden dashes into small towns, steal all they can, and as suddenly disappear. There seems to be no concert of action among these several bands, but all of them seem to be acting on their own responsibility.

It seems to be generally understood that a raid will be attempted by the rebels during the present spring. All the information we can gather from rebel sources would lead us to make the statement. However, there is a considerable military force in the State, and the troops are being rapidly concentrated, and we anticipate that the rebel advance will be warmly received.

There is a controversy going on between the Louisville Journal, Frankfort Commonwealth, and Cincinnati Gazette, in which the latter journal makes the statement that Gov. Bramlette had prepared a proclamation "invoking resistance to the enrolment of the blacks," &c., previous to the conciliatory one that was put forth. The Kentucky journals deny the statement most emphatically. At the meeting held in Danville, on 21st March, Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge made public the fact that he was called to Frankfort to consult with Gov. Bramlette and some of the leading men of the State about the course to be pursued in reference to the enrolment of the slaves; that he heard the declaration made by the officer in command of the department of Kentucky that it was his intention to enforce the matter, if necessary; and that he had a sufficient force at his command to accomplish the object. Dr. B. also stated that a different proclamation to the one issued had been prepared, the nature of which was in conformity with the statement made by the *Gazette*, but that it had been suppressed.

We make the above statement, not from any desire to enter into this controversy, but to state a fact that is well known to a large portion of the people of Boyle county, who were present at the meeting of the 21st ultimo.

Lieutenant Governor Jacob and Col. Frank Wolford addressed a large audience of the citizens of Fayette county, in Lexington, on Saturday last. The Observer reports that Col. Jacob's speech was a bold and manly vindication of the position of the true and pretended Union men of Kentucky—of those who do not believe that Mr. Lincoln has any more right to destroy the Constitution than Jeff. Davis has, and who are not at all disturbed at the epithet "Copperhead" proceeding from those who have become abolitionized, and who are bending the pregnant hinges of the knee to power that thrift may follow. His eulogy of Gen. McClellan was glowing, eloquent, truthful, and whenever his name was pronounced it was received with a shout of applause from the large audience, that showed unmistakably the deep hold which that noble patriot and soldier has upon the hearts of the people.

At the conclusion of Col. Jacob's speech, Col. Wolford was called to the stand, and spoke for an hour. He stated that he returned to Kentucky "dishonorably discharged" the service by the President for an alleged violation of the "Fifth Article of War." He most emphatically denied that he had violated said article and stood prepared to make good every word he had ever uttered before any tribunal that might be selected. He stated that if he was denied the privilege of fighting for his country in one place he could in another. Col. W. also paid a noble tribute to Gen. McClellan, whom he pronounced the "great McClellan," and predicted that his election to the Presidency was as sure as the decrees of fate.

We learn that these distinguished Kentuckians also spoke to large audiences at Paris, on Monday, and Versailles, on Tuesday.

General Meade denies that he issued an order to retreat from Gettysburg on the 2d of July. It was written by General Butterfield, without orders.

The War News.

We have no startling army movements to record the present week.

Forrest was at Jackson, Tennessee, at last accounts, apparently arranging to travel south. Chalmers is reported to have a considerable force at Grand Junction and Bolivar. Telegrams state that Grierson's cavalry are harassing Forrest's southward march, but are unable to operate with the desired effect through the absence of many of the veterans at the North. It is hoped, however, that they may be able to prevent McClellan, who is on his way north, to re-enforce Forrest.

The Red River expedition is moving on prosperously. Three hundred prisoners have arrived at New Orleans. The 83d Ohio was in the advance of Bank's forces, and reached Alexandria on the 14th, marching 170 miles in five days. The latter place was captured by the Federal forces without any serious opposition. The white citizens and male blacks have gone to Texas.

The gunboat Bragg has established the blockade at the mouth of Red River, and none but Government steamers are permitted to enter that stream.

General Banks is already organizing a civil government. It is predicted that Shreveport will fall next, and that the enemy will be driven from the country east of Red River. The enemy have taken up their old lines on Big Black and Yazoo Rivers.

Lieutenant General Grant has returned to the Army of the Potomac, accompanied by General Sheridan, who is to command the cavalry of that army.

The reorganization of that army is nearly completed. A telegram from Washington states that the Government intends to call out all the organized military of the States for 60 days, to occupy certain fortified points, and the district of Columbia militia to occupy the forts around Washington, so that veterans can be put in the field.

From Knoxville we learn, that on the 2d of April, Gen. Stoneman had advanced to Bull's Gap. The railroad and telegraph are in good order. The bridges and trestle-work beyond are destroyed. No rebel force has appeared this side of Watonga river. The rebel cavalry, 2,000 strong, are threatening the railroad between London and Chattanooga, at Charleston.

Judge Advocate Holt and the Senate Military Committee, have both reported adversely to the House bill taking from the President the power of summarily dismissing officers from the army and navy without trial by Court Martial.

The returns from the elections recently held in some of the Northern States for municipal and state officers, generally indicate the success of the Republican tickets. There was no seeming interest manifested by the Opposition, and not much of an effort made to effect a different result.

GENS. GRANT AND THOMAS.—Some of the newspapers are circulating a story that there is a feeling of hostility existing between Gens. Grant and Thomas, and that Gen. Grant's dislike for General Thomas was the reason why Gen. Sherman was assigned to the command of the Mississippi Department; and that Gen. Thomas had in consequence asked to be relieved from the command of the army of the Cumberland. Both officers concerned have authorized a denial of the statement.

THE TEN-FORTY BONDS.—Some of the market for subscriptions, are bonds issued by the Government, which have two years to run absolutely, after which time, within thirty years, the Government has the option of redeeming them at its pleasure. The law providing for these bonds authorizes the issue of \$900,000,000 of them. At present \$200,000,000 are offered at five per cent. per annum—interest payable semi-annually on the \$100 and \$50 bonds. The bonds are exempt from State and municipal taxation.

But one hundred of Forrest's men have crossed to the North bank of the Tennessee River, and this force is almost surrounded by Union cavalry. About twenty of the raiders have been captured, and others are surrendering themselves every day. It is thought that the entire one hundred cannot escape capture.

CHARACTER OF THE NEW TAX BILL.—The Committee of Ways and Means, at work on the Tax Bill, have, up to this time, fixed no rates, except on articles respecting which the members are essentially in accord, leaving those as to which difference of opinion obtains to be settled at the last moment before the report is made. The general principle of the new bill will probably be to increase ad valorem taxes from three to five per cent., and specific taxes in the same ratio. To this rule important exceptions will be made, mostly in the direction of a still further increase of the tax imposed, under present laws, upon the circulation and deposits of State Banks.

Gen. Ord, it is announced, is to command the forces in West Virginia. Gen. Sigel is to command that Department, but not conduct the military operations in the field.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY responding to the Senate resolution of inquiry, says that no transfer of seamen from the army to the navy have been effected under the recent act of Congress, and thirty-five vessels of war are now awaiting their complements. Not only are they waiting for their crews, but the terms of many seamen have expired and the men are determined to manage on ships though they are justly entitled to a discharge. Were they not detained many vessels on blockade duty would have to go out of service. This state of things is to be deplored, and is in a great measure, if not entirely attributable to unfortunate legislation.

The enrolment act of the last Congress so utterly ignored the naval service, that enlistments in that service were permitted to be credited on the quotas of the communities from which they were drawn, and when the draft came to be enforced, in addition to these obstacles, the appropriation for extraordinary bounties for army enlistments were made, while not a dollar was paid to the naval service, and held out strong inducements for the military service.

The United States Senate, on the 1st of April, confirmed a large number of nominations of Brig-Generals. Among them was that of Col. Walter C. Whitaker, of the Sixth Kentucky Infantry, from June 23, 1863.

CHAMP FERGUSON.—The Nashville Union mentioned a few days ago that Champ Ferguson, after he was wounded was conveyed to a cave, which place of concealment was disclosed to his pursuers by one of his own men; but that when they arrived there he had been carried off. Furthermore, that the physician who dressed his wound had said he could not survive it. The Union has since learned, from an authentic source, that the opinion of the physician was correct, Ferguson having since died of his wound. The report that he was shot in his bed was untrue. So Union men will no more be persecuted by him.

In consequence of large quantities of supplies having been recently taken into Western Kentucky, thus inviting incursions, and probably shipped for that purpose, General Bragg, at Cairo, has issued orders suspending permits for landing goods between Paducah and Memphis, and prohibiting steamers landing on the Kentucky shore between Paducah and Cairo and Memphis, except at Columbus, Island No. 10, and Fort Pillow, unless under armed convoys and the orders of military or naval officers. Ferries, trading-boats, skiffs, &c., will not be allowed to cross the river between Cairo and Memphis, and trains from Paducah and Columbus will not be run, except for military purposes.

A letter to the Baltimore American from the headquarters of the Department of Western Virginia, states that the wife of the rebel Senator Henry S. Foot, of Tennessee arrived with in our lines, and had an interview with General Sullivan. Mrs. F. says she is disgusted with the Confederacy, cannot live there, and has come within our lines to take oath and go North. Mrs. F. had her child and a nurse with her. She was, however, sent back again into Dixie.

The same correspondent also says, that Hon. Pierre Soule and his wife, widow of Robt. Stuart, deceased of Virginia, had passed through the Federal lines and gone North—probably on their way to some foreign country. The lady is the owner of some property in West Tennessee, and took the oath under the President's Amnesty Proclamation.

WHAT LEE'S ARMY IS DOING.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac says the rebels for past two days have been busily engaged in digging rifle-pits along the South side of the Rapidan, in the vicinity of Raccoon Ford. It is also asserted by deserters that they are tearing up the railroad between Fredericksburg and Hanover Junction.

The Chattanooga Gazette states the statement telegraphed from that place to the effect that Major-Generals Buell, McCook, Crittenden, Negley, Sykes, and Newton, and ten Brigadier-Generals, had arrived in Chattanooga, with orders to report to Gen. Sherman, is incorrect.

The late arrivals from New Orleans bring additional and encouraging accounts from Red River expedition. Over 40,000 bales of cotton have already been captured. A rumor prevailed among the Secessionists at Alexandria, that Gen. Steele captured Shreveport on the 17th, after ten hours fighting. The report needs confirmation.

The Paris Citizen says Gen. Sturgis has established his headquarters in that city, and troops which have been stationed at Mt. Sterling for some time, under his command, are now camped there.

Jere Clemens tells his Alabama friends serious truths. He says to them: "Falseness, fraud and crime took us out of the Union. They told us that secession was necessary to save slavery. During the ten years preceding the rebellion, the State of Alabama had not lost ten slaves a year. We had rebellion and the consequence now is that there is not one man in the State of Alabama who can say he has a title to a single nigger. Not all of us have a title to anything."

THE CAVALRY CORPS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—The N. Y. Times says, in the changes lately made in the corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac, though Gen. Pleasanton was relieved from the command of the cavalry corps, no officer was nominated to fill the vacant place. We take it this arose from the fact that the military authorities were not immediately able to pitch upon the proper man for this important and peculiar command.

It is now announced, though not yet in official form, that Gen. Sheridan has been assigned to the position. Gen. Sheridan, we believe, belonged to the dragoons in the old service, but his reputation during the present war, which is a very distinguished one, has been gained as commander of a division of infantry in the Army of the Cumberland, and the appointment will take the public by surprise.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL MEASURES.—Mr. Secretary Chase, it is understood, is making arrangements for the issue of gold notes, receivable for duties, which he proposes to pay for the interest falling due on April 1, May 1, July 1, August 1, October 1, November 1, 1864, and January 1, 1865, without rebate on interest due on or before July 1, and with rebate at the rate of three per cent. per annum on interest due after that date. The aggregate of interest coming due at these dates is about \$15,000,000, of which it is supposed that about \$25,000,000 will be anticipated in this way, making a virtual addition of nearly that amount to the stock of gold. The Secretary also has under consideration the expediency of receiving national currency at rates slightly below the current values of gold and of issuing therefor Assistant Treasurer's certificate in payment of duties.

THE ESCAPE OF JOHN MORGAN.—The committee appointed by the Ohio House of Representatives to investigate the escape of John Morgan and party from the penitentiary have just reported. They find that the prisoners had no aid, and that none was required, since the escape could not have occurred if the air chamber under the cell had not existed. They place all the blame on the military authorities for not making a regular examination of the cell, and recommend hereafter that all prisoners confined in the penitentiary be under the control of the warden.

A New York Republican paper, the Syracuse Standard, furnishes the following criticism on Parson Brownlow: "BROWNLOW'S 'VENTILATOR.'—From a late number of the Knoxville *Whig* and *Rebel Ventilator*, Parson Brownlow's paper, we clip this paragraph:

"Had we our wish, we would throw hell wide open, and place all such hell officers and men upon an inclined plane, at an angle of forty-five degrees, grease the plank with hog's lard six inches thick, with a wicket at the bottom, and send them, as one stream of traitors, robbers and assassins, into the hottest part of the infernal regions."

If the Ventilator subscribers stand such stuff without being disgusted and sickened, they must have singular notions of propriety and decency. Brownlow is an unmitigated nuisance, and a disgrace to the profession of journalists."

SANITARY FAIRS.—Those most familiar with American generosity must be astonished to see what sums have been raised at the Sanitary Fairs in this country. The profits are stated thus:

Chicago.....	\$80,000
Boston.....	140,000
Cincinnati.....	245,000
Albany.....	32,000
Brooklyn.....	400,000
Cleveland.....	60,000
Buffalo.....	40,000
Total.....	\$1,002,000

The New Yorkers now talk confidently of raising a million of dollars at their fair.

NEW LIBERTY, KENTUCKY, ALMOST ENTIRELY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The village of New Liberty, on the Kentucky River, about fifteen miles from its mouth, was almost completely destroyed by fire, on Tuesday 29th ult. The high wind prevailing swept the flames over the entire town, in a short time, and but four buildings are left standing. New Liberty has about 500 inhabitants.

Major Starr reports that 1,029 new men were mustered into service in Ohio during the last week, which is an increase of 354 over the previous. The total number for the month of March was 5,592, and since the first of last November 25,351.

The following is from the correspondence of the Philadelphia Press, dated Culpepper, Court-house, March 28, 1864:

Gen. Grant's headquarters are at Mrs. Rixey's a large brick house in the center of the town. Warren is established but a few rods distant, in what was once the Virginia Hotel. The entire village is being cleared and cleaned. All the officers who have been enclosed in houses during the early and greater portion of the winter, have been ordered to their various regiments, brigades, or whatever it may happen to be. This will leave a large number of vacant houses, but they will soon find new occupants.

Advices from Harrisburg state that Pennsylvania is only 16,000 instead of 74,000, short on its quota, as had previously been published.

The War Operations of the Year.

(From the United States Army and Navy Journal, April 2.)

The year thus far has seen less action in our armies than the first quarter of any of the foregoing years of the war. This may be partially owing to the fact that the field of activity is now more limited than formerly, that the forces of both belligerents are better concentrated, and, above all, to the fact that the valuelessness of small, desultory and indecisive actions are better understood now than ever before. The two main armies of the rebels are, each of them, composed of stupendous masses of men, and the principal minor armies act as co-operating forces with the main bodies, instead of independent expeditionary columns, as formerly. A large number of our battles and fights in other times were the result simply of the enterprise of one or other of the numerous commanders of separate departments and armies, and had but little bearing upon the fundamental operations of the grand issue of the war. General Banks might fight in the valley, General Fremont in the mountains, General Burnside near the seaboard, and half a dozen other Generals in tide-water Virginia, without any direct bearing upon the work of the Army of the Potomac, and without any co-operation or unity of purpose. So there were battles in Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee, which apparently had no other aim, and certainly had no other effect, than to show that our soldiers would fight with heroic spirit whenever there was a foe to confront them. Latterly circumstances have made such affairs of rare occurrence, and now it is almost impossible that they should ever again take place. We have now a single military head of all our forces, who it is understood, freely controls one and both of our great armies, together with all detached military bodies, and who will so operate the whole as to unify their purpose and produce a comprehensive harmony of action. Now, for the first time, is the greatest effort of the nation's army possible, and now, fortunately, we have both of our great armies planted in positions where a victory for either of them, worthy of the name, must be largely decisive of the fate of the Southern Confederacy. We have a superb position at Chattanooga; and a victory over Joe Johnston—though as yet we are hardly prepared to take advantage of it—a victory such as some of General Grant's previous triumphs, and achieved at the proper moment, would carry our Western army to Atlanta, if not indeed to Augusta, and would make valueless all further rebel struggles west of the line of the Savannah River. So, again, a victory over Lee's army would now be a much more disastrous matter to the Confederacy than it would have been at any previous time; and that mainly because the productive capacity of the South, as regards men, is now exhausted. Were the Lieutenant General to break Lee's army as he broke Bragg's at Chattanooga, it would never be itself again. It might reform once more, it is true, on the south bank of the James, or the Roanoke. And, almost to a surety, it would. For it would be an extraordinary circumstance were an army of such solidity and spirit to be totally demolished by one blow, however great. But its thinned and reeling columns could never stand tall and strong as now, and, with the loss of their capital, their spirit would be more than mortal if it did not begin to fail. We take it that it is conclusively proved that the whole abled population of the South is now in their army, as this appears not only by the unanimous assertion of persons from that section, but is shown by the debates in the rebel Congress and by the astounding conscription measures adopted in that body, and every where rigidly enforced.

It is now nine months since the Army of the Potomac fought a general battle, and that was on the soil of Pennsylvania. It is seven months since the Western army marched into Chattanooga, and the last battle for the possession of that stronghold was fought in November. Both armies have done some good work since then, but it has been fruitless. Both of them are now stronger than at the time of their last trial and triumph, and we judge that one of the two rebel armies—that under Lee—is stronger than it has been any time since its last encounter. The season when the year's campaign must necessarily open is rapidly approaching, and there is all likelihood that it will be a very decisive one for the enemy. It is well that the energies of our army and the lives of our men have not been wasted of late in small desultory and unprofitable efforts.

Newbern, N. C., advises of a late date, mention that a great commotion was caused among the rebel troops in that region when Richmond was threatened by General Kilpatrick. Pickett, the rebel General, sent off several of his regiments in great haste to defend the city, and stopped pending military operations within his command. These regiments are now reported to be coming back. In one of his recent speeches Gov. Vance urges the importance of the North Carolina railroads to the preservation of Lee's army, and says should they be destroyed the troops could not remain in Virginia forty-eight hours. The Wilmington Journal has an article on the success of blockade-running, which it fortifies with statistics showing that only one out of the twenty blockade-runners have been captured. An experienced rebel naval officer is reported to have said that, owing to the peculiar situation of the channels leading to Wilmington, embracing an area of thirty miles, all the vessels of the United States Navy would be insufficient to prevent the illicit trade.

Private advices from Little Rock, says General Steele's forces, 15,000 strong, left that place for the South on the 23d. They will unite with troops from Fort Smith, at some point in the South-western part of the State.

The Washington correspondent of the World says Forrest's raid was planned in the North, and that the supplies and clothing sent from New York and Cincinnati were ordered to Paducah for the express purpose of being captured by him.

INTERFERENCE.—There are two remarkable facts brought to light by the publication of General McClellan's Report. The first is, that the Western Virginia campaign, in which General McClellan achieved such perfect success, was undertaken, carried forward, and finished by him without any orders of any kind whatever from Washington. No one in that city seemed to have the slightest concern in the campaign; no one even ordered him to undertake it; but the General, acting on his own responsibility, went to Western Virginia and on his own plans drove out, captured, or destroyed one and another of the rebel armies until he had rescued the whole district. The other fact is, that to which we have before alluded, that the great campaign in Maryland, resulting in the victory at Antietam, was undertaken by General McClellan on his own responsibility, conducted by him without orders or interference from Washington, and resulted in complete success and glorious victory. The contrast between the two campaigns and the Peninsula campaign, in this respect, cannot fail to be noticed. In the latter interference was constant and persistent. Not only was the army reduced one-third, but after it was reduced the movements of General McClellan were constantly hampered and obstructed by orders from Washington. The most minute details of his march were sometimes directed by the "commander-in-chief" in the White House. The President even tells him to look well to the effect of the Chickahominy on his position! And McClellan replies, with his unvarying courteous respect for the President, that the latter may rest assured he will not overlook a stream which has already given the army so much occupation! "Stretch your right wing to the north of Richmond," orders the Secretary of War. Why don't you destroy that railroad? is the constant complaining demand of the President. There was apparently no moment, from the time he left Washington till Halleck ordered him back, that Gen. McClellan had permission to exercise his judgment or dispose of the Army of the Potomac according to his views as to what was best. It is curious and instructive to draw this contrast between the campaign in which he was allowed to judge for himself, and the campaigns in which he was managed by the politicians surrounding the President.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Ohio Legislature has appropriated one million dollars to fortify the State against invasion; also instructing Ohio Congressmen to vote in favor of the abolition of slavery "every where by an amendment to the Constitution."

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED BY

WILLIAMSON & CLOYD

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS,

To which we invite the special attention of our customers and the public generally. Our Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Is large and complete, together with

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings

In great variety. Also, an excellent lot,

Family Groceries,

Including the very best brands of

SUGARS, TEAS, and COFFEE,

Molasses and Syrup,

Coal Oil and Candles,

Spices and Cider Vinegar,

Woolen and Willow Ware,

Glassware, Cigars and Tobacco,

Fancy Articles and Notions,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

&c., &c., &c.

In a word, we endeavor to keep everything that our friends and the public may want. Give us a call and examine our stock.

WILLIAMSON & CLOYD,
Danville, Feb. 12, '64. 50t

G. R. WATERS, J. McWILLIAMS.

Corner Main and Third Streets,

DANVILLE, KY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Danville and Boyle county that they have now in store a good assortment of

GROCERIES,

Wines, Brandies

CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,

which will be sold at liberal prices. They respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

WATERS & McWILLIAMS,
Danville, Feb. 12, '64. 50t

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that having sued my former wife, Susan Maxson, for a divorce, I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract, nor for anything she may say or do.

S. W. MILLER,
Feb. 12, '64. 3t

FOR SALE!

THE VERY DESIRABLE

Dwelling House and Lot,

In Danville, situated on Third Street, near the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, is offered for sale. Connected with the Dwelling-house are all necessary conveniences, Fruit, Strawberry, Cider, &c.

For terms, apply to W. L. Tarkington, Parkville, or W. B. Edelen, Danville.

MARY E. COWHERD.
Feb. 12, '64. 50 3t

Photograph Albums!

JUST RECEIVED at my Photograph and Fine Art Gallery, over Welsh's Store, a splendid assortment of

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

New Styles, which will be sold at low rates. Call and examine.

WM. GARST, Photographer.
Feb. 12, '64. 50 3t

COSTAR'S

Vermin Exterminators

Old Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-Bugs, Insects, &c., for sale by

H. HAMILTON.
Mar. 19, '64

GO TO

SHINDELBOWER'S SALOON.

Public Sale of

FINE JACK STOCK.

On Monday, April 4, 1864, I will sell before the Court House door in Harrodsburg, two fine Jacks, to-wit: The fine black Jack

Sampson,
And the gray Jack,

Josh Bell,
The property of Thos. M. Buford, dec'd, on a credit of three months.

THOS. D. BURFORD,
Mar. 25, '64. lds. Executor.

NEW CHINA STORE!

No. 6 Higgins Block,
MAIN STREET,
LEXINGTON, KY.

D. RYUN

Would call the attention of Wholesale and Retail purchasers to his extensive assortment of new Goods just arriving, comprising an elegant variety of

French and English Porcelain,
DINNER, TEA,
—AND—
DESSERT SETS.

White Granite, and Vitrified Iron Stone Ware, Printed and Colored Goods, Foreign and American Cut and Pressed Glassware, Looking Glasses, Silver Plated and Britannia Ware.

FANCY GOODS,

Wooden and Willow Ware,
And a very general and complete assortment of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, all of which he offers on the most favorable terms to cash buyers. Call and examine his stock.

Mar. 25, '64. lds.

TO THE FRONT!

NEW GOODS!!

FALL & WINTER SUPPLIES!

W. C. LUCAS,

Would announce to his friends and the public, that he has just received and opened his

FALL & WINTER

STOCK OF GOODS,

At the South West corner of Main and Third Streets, and would invite all to call and examine for themselves and judge of the quality and prices of his Goods.

HIS STOCK OF

Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods,

Embroidered Linens,

Merinos, DeLains,

Coburgs,

Lusters, Bombazines,

Together with various other DRESS GOODS,

NOTIONS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

A Large Assortment of

PRINTS,

At various prices;

Table Linens, Diapers, Crash,

Kentucky Tribune.

Danville:
FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864.
LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Terms.—The TRIBUNE is furnished to single subscribers at Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance. Clubs of five subscribers, \$10—and one copy to the rest of the club.

We are under obligations to HON. L. W. POWELL and A. HARDING for continued Congressional favors.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION on Saturday last passed off without any excitement whatever. The following gentlemen were elected to serve as Town Trustees for the ensuing municipal year:

R. W. Washington, D. Crozer, Jas. Garrett, Jos. McJames, Saml. Larimer, S. W. Cloyd, and E. B. Russell. For School Trustees for the Town District—Dr. Jos. Smith, Geo. W. Welsh, and G. W. Collins. For Police Judge, Thos. P. Young was elected without opposition.

We earnestly trust that the Board of School Trustees will make an earnest effort to build up a Common School for the Town that will do some good. We understand that the fund is sufficient to secure a permanent school and the employment of competent and faithful teachers.

The number of children in our town who are now receiving a street education exclusively, is becoming an alarming evil, for the simple reason that the parents of quite a number of them are so situated that they cannot afford to send their children to school. It is a well-known fact also, that there are not a sufficient number of schools to accommodate them, even if they could do so. We are satisfied that the gentlemen who compose the Board will do all in their power to remedy the evil, and give us a school that will be a credit to the town and an advantage to the youth of the community.

Company C, 11th Michigan Cavalry, Capt. EDWIN C. MILLS, commanding, that has been stationed in our town for several weeks as Provost Guards, left yesterday, with orders to report at Camp Nelson. The officers and soldiers of this company have conducted themselves with propriety since they have been in our midst, and we have heard no complaint urged against them.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for May is on our table. The present number is equal to its predecessors in all points of attraction. Ladies, we respectfully commend this excellent magazine to your consideration. You will find it equal to the best and surpassed by none.

OFF FOR NEW YORK CITY.—Mr. W. M. GAUST desires us to announce that he will leave in a week or two for the City of New York, and all those who may desire fine steel engravings of any of the distinguished American soldiers or statesmen, fine French Fancy Pictures, any style of Fine Frames, beautiful and rare Albums, &c., will be accommodated by leaving their orders with him immediately. He can furnish these articles from ten to twenty-five per cent. cheaper than they can be procured in Cincinnati or Louisville. Call on him without delay.

It is stated that Governor Bramlette has appointed Col. Charles D. Pennebaker Claim Agent for Kentucky, at Washington, in the place of General J. T. Boyle, who declined.

FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—The election for Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney of the new District, held on the 21st ult., resulted in the choice of the Hon. T. T. Alexander to the former and J. H. C. Sandidge to the latter position. The vote was very light, being about half of that in the last gubernatorial election and a quarter of that in the Magoffin and Bell campaign.

Capt. Gilliam, who surrendered the Lebanon train to the guerrilla Benette, at New Hope, has been placed under arrest. The whole affair will have a thorough investigation.

FIRE AT MOUNT STERLING.—The old Aquila Young Hotel, in Mount Sterling, was burned on Monday last week.

Headquarters at Lexington will be removed, in the course of ten days, to Knoxville Tenn. The military changes in the disposition of troops, have rendered the change necessary.

It is stated in a telegram from Washington that the Committee of Elections of the National House of Representatives have decided to report in favor of Yeaman and against the contestant, McHenry, in the contested case from this State.

COTTON IN NASHVILLE.—The Dispatch says A. Hamilton & Co., on Friday, sold about one hundred and fifty bales of good ordinary to low middling at from 52 to 54 cents. Middling to good middling is worth from 57 to 60 cents, such qualities being scarce and in good demand.

The President has signed the enabling acts for Nevada, Colorado and Nebraska, allowing them to form State Constitutions, and come into Union.

Spotted Fever.
This terrible disease is raging in many parts of the country. As yet, it has been found almost a matter of impossibility to bring it under the control of medical treatment. Any suggestions in regard to its nature and treatment should be brought to light through the public journals; therefore we give place to the following article from the Louisville Democrat:

I propose to offer a few suggestions on the nature and treatment of a malignant disease, which is known by the above name, in some sections of this and adjoining States. It has thus far been attended with a fatality which (in proportion to the number of victims seized) has only been equaled during the first visitation of the cholera scourge to this country. A well-founded terror and gloom pervades the communities in which this formidable plague has made its advent, especially in the Wabash and Green river valleys, where it has proved almost uniformly fatal. I have selected your journal, Messrs. Editors, as a medium for giving publicity to a few plain, practical views in regard to this disease, because a dissertation in a medical periodical (which is the most proper place for a regular thesis) would not subserve my purpose. I desire to circulate, as widely as possible, among the people, a knowledge of the means which I conscientiously believe will rob this hitherto frightful malady of many of its terrors.

Much difference of opinion prevails among professionals in regard to what in medical parlance is called the "diagnosis" of this disease. The want of success in its management is no doubt to be attributed to this diversity of opinion. It is called in some places "Cerebro spinal Meningitis," a formidable term, which means an affection of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord. "Spotted Fever," "Congestion of the brain," "Malignant Typhus," &c., are among the appellations it has received, according to the peculiar views of practitioners.

I hope I may not incur the charge of a violation of any rule of medical ethics, or of offensive dogmatism, in the brief declaration that the disease in question is simply a more than ordinarily malignant type of the old malarious disease, well known in the South and West under the name of "Congestive Chills."

In my opinion the modifications and rapid fatality which attend this new phase of the old complaint when met by prompt and judicious means of resistance, arise from a peculiar tendency to congestion of the source of vitality in human organism—the brain and its appendages.

I offer this declaration with a lively consciousness of my own fallibility, but with a profound conviction of its truth, and confidently submit it to the test of practical application. No doubt others have formed this opinion, and the few cases of successful termination have occurred where a rational and vigorous mode of treatment has been adopted founded upon this view.

I am already occupying too much space, and will at once speak of the means of PREVENTION.

In localities where the disease has appeared every inhabitant should adopt at once means to promote vigorous health, so that if the enemy approaches the citadel he will find it too well fortified for admission. Fatigue, intemperance in eating or drinking, prolonged exposure in chilly atmospheres, irregular living and night air, are all invitations to the attack. If I were sole owner of a life insurance company I would take risks freely in infected neighborhoods, if the above causes are sedulously avoided, and if a tablespoonful of the following tonic be taken three times daily:

Peruvian bark, one ounce;
Calumbar root, one ounce;
Turkey rhubarb, half ounce.
Put in a quart of pure whisky, and use as above directed. The

CURATIVE TREATMENT, to be successful, must be adopted at the very outset of the disease. It has few premonitory symptoms, sometime none that are recognizable by any other man than a medical observer, but when recognized, then is the accepted time. Headache, chilliness, cold extremities, and nausea, generally herald the approach of the attack. When it proceeds to mental confusion, delirium, or slight mania, the peril becomes extreme. The enemy must be met at the threshold. Put the patient's limbs, up to the knees, in water made as hot as can be borne without scalding, with plenty of mustard stirred in. Surround him with hot bricks, bottles filled with hot water, and abundance of blankets, and give him to drink freely of warm toddy, which may be dropped a little camphor and laudanum, if severe nausea supervenes. Apply a strong mustard poultice, spread on a narrow strip, the entire length of the spine. Apply mustard, or some powerful liniment over the region of the stomach. If the slightest brain symptoms are present, pour cold water on the head, and send for a physician, who will be willing to cup or leech freely from the temples and nape of the neck, while pursuing the seemingly contradictory system of high stimulation. Complications sometimes arise where the vital powers are failing under the depressing influences of malarious poisons, while at the same time some organ essential to life, which is becoming rapidly disorganized from the effects of congestion, calls loudly for topical relief. Local depletion and general stimulation are then applicable. If these means produce reaction, the period for the exhibition of antiperiodics and other remedies arrives. Quinine and opium are now the sheet-anchors. The administration of such remedies, however, is essentially the province of the physician and ample time must have elapsed to secure his presence.

The disease sometimes destroys life in a few hours, if allowed to proceed unchecked. In the country, where medical attendance cannot be had promptly, it is well to know what to do in the limited time of grace.

If the above will prove beneficial to communities which this fell destroyer has shrouded in gloom and mourning—if a single life will have been preserved by

the adoption of the rules it enforces, my sole object will have been accomplished, and your journal, Messrs. Editors, may in the future add to its usefulness—the recognition of which is all the recompense I can offer for the occupancy of so much space.
M. H.

AUGUST ELECTION.
We are authorized to announce W. L. MOORE, present Deputy Sheriff of Boyle County, a candidate for the Sheriffship at the ensuing August Election. March 25, '64.

Deaths.
DIED.—At his late residence in Lincoln Co., Ky., on the 23d of March, Mr. JOSEPH GENTRY in the sixty-sixth year of his age, of Paralysis, after a long and painful illness.

DIED.—At the residence of Dr. D. Yeiler, in this county, on the 3d inst., Miss ALMA B. YEISER, daughter of Dr. J. D. Yeiser, of Paducah.

DIED.—At the residence of her husband, in Danville, on the 5th inst., Mrs. AMANDA M. WEBB, wife of G. W. Webb.

DIED.—In Harrodsburg, Ky., 20 minutes past 9 o'clock, on the 31st ultimo, LEVI WALTER, aged 83 years.

Deceased was born in Jessamine county, Ky., has resided in Harrodsburg for two years past. None new him but to love him. Highly esteemed in life by all who knew him and his death universally regretted. An honest and upright man.

Fun. Jour. and Ex. Off. copy and send bills to this office.

Special Notices.
To Our Patrons.
We commence with the present number, volume second (new series) of the *Tribune*. We had hoped that we would be able to see all of our old patrons and secure their advance subscriptions before we issued this number. But we have not been able to do so, owing to circumstances over which we had no control. We have concluded, therefore, to continue sending the *Tribune* to them, and shall expect them to pay us for it in the course of a few weeks. We are compelled to adopt advance payments of subscriptions in order to sustain ourselves. We feel assured, therefore, that none will object to the arrangement.

Those who do not wish the paper for the present volume and whose time has expired, will please notify us before the issue of another number.

We will endeavor to do our duty in sustaining the *Tribune*, and those who are disposed to lend us the helping hand will greatly oblige us by promptly coming forward and paying their subscriptions.

DANVILLE, MARCH 11, 1864.

THE HISTORY OF HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—The most remarkable medicine of the day, and the most successful remedy ever formed with it in the cases of Liver Complaint, Diarrhea, Nervous Debility, and other diseases arising from a disordered stomach or liver, places it at once among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which it is applicable are so universal that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers, everywhere.
April 8, '64, 1m.

Wheeler's Gallery.
CHEAPER PHOTOS AT WHEELER'S GALLERY THAN ELSEWHERE IN DANVILLE.—WHEELER will respectfully announce that Photos can be had at his Gallery, gotten up in the most superior manner, and mounted in the best style for less money than elsewhere. He would distinctly announce that his specimen pictures are not imported from Cincinnati, but wishes his sale work to be compared with the best specimen pictures imported from Hoag & Quick's Gallery, Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

DANVILLE, Feb. 26, '64, 1m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to the late firm of J. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON, Publishers of "Kentucky Tribune," for Advertising, Subscription or Job work, are warned that if the same is not settled forthwith, their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of Officers for collection.

By immediate attention to this matter, you will save costs and confer a favor on
Very Truly Yours,
L. N. ZIMMERMAN,
Of the late firm of
J. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON.
Danville, May 22, '63—13

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.
Philadelphia, Pa.
DISEASES of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mar. 11, '64 y

New Advertisements.
Gold & Silver Watches.
I have a small lot of FINE WATCHES, both Ladies' and Gentlemen's, new and elegant, for sale on terms to suit the times. Also several Second Hand Watches, Gold, Silver, and Brass, left in my hands for sale. Terms low. Apply immediately.
S. AYRES.

FOUND.
ON Friday, the 26th, was found on Third St. a Victrola's Victrola and a Lady's Blue Vest. The owners can get the same by applying at this office, and paying for this advertisement.

WANTED.
A GOOD Cook Woman.
JNO. L. SHINDELBOWER.

Servant to Hire.
A WOMAN with one child, a first-rate Cook and Washwoman will be hired for the remainder of the year. Apply to
DANVILLE, Mar. 25, '64. J. E. AKIN.

SHINDELBOWER'S SALOON
IN FULL BLAST.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
AS Executor of the Estate of Jos. Gentry, deceased, we will, at the late residence of said Gentry, about 2 miles Northwest of Stanford, On Friday, the 22d day of April, 1864, Sell to the highest bidder, all the Real and Personal Property of said decedent, consisting of:

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, ONE JACK, FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, CORN AND WHEAT.

Twenty Five Negroes,
Men, Women, Boys, Girls & Children, The most of them young and likely.

THREE TRACTS OF LAND.
One containing about 50 ACRES, adjoining the toll-gate, on the Danville Road. One containing about 175 ACRES, lying about 2 1/2 miles from Stanford, near the Hustonville Road. The other, the Home Place, containing about 575 ACRES, this is susceptible of division.—On the two latter, are

GOOD COMFORTABLE HOUSES.
With good Out-houses, in good repair, and are well watered and timbered. On the Home Tract about 50 Acres have been broken up for Corn, and about 80 Acres are now in Wheat, Rye and Oats and about 300 is well sodded in Blue Grass. This is one of the

BEST FARMS IN LINCOLN CO.
TERMS.—The Real Estate will be sold on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest from date, with privilege of paying any or all down. The Slaves and Personal Property will be sold on a credit of 6 months, for all sums over \$10, that sum and under, cash in hand, bonds with approved security, required in all sales, before the Property is removed. Immediate possession given of all the lands. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

REUBEN GENTRY, PETER T. GENTRY.

April 9, '64, tds.
Lexington Observer copy tds. and send bill to this office. JAMES T. BEE

BLOODED STALLION
BOYD McNARY.

THIS thorough-bred stallion will make the present season, at my stable, five miles west of Danville, on the Lebanon Pike, at ten dollars to insure a mare in foal, the money to be paid when the fact is ascertained, or the mare parted with.

Pedigree and Description.
Boyd McNary was sired by old Boyd McNary, well known as a thorough-bred horse, dam by Lambda, gr. dam by Frank, gr. gr. dam by Whip, gr. gr. gr. dam by Acme, gr. gr. gr. gr. dam by Shirk. He is a dun gray, full sixteen hands high, with more than ordinary style and action.

W. L. CALDWELL.

The Fine Jennet Jack
JOHN CRITTENDEN.
WILL also stand at the same place, at \$10 the season, and \$15 to insure a foal, the season money when the service is rendered, the insurance when the fact is ascertained, or the Jennet parted with.

W. L. CALDWELL.
April 8, 1864, 2c.

Two Superior Mammoth Jacks,
GREAT WESTERN!
Great Eastern!

The Largest Jack Ever Brought to Central Kentucky
WILL make the present season, 5 miles west of Danville, at \$25 to insure a colt. Jennets from a distance will be grazed at reasonable rates, and grain fed if desired. Care taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility if either should happen.

D. A. KNOX.

Pedigree and Description.
GREAT WESTERN was sired by Buena Vista, the largest son of Imported Mammoth; his dam was a fine large Jennet of the Hickman stock.

GREAT WESTERN is a jet black, with mealy nose, 16 hands 2 inches high, 10 years old in June next. In point of size, form, bone, muscle and color, he is surpassed by no Jack in Kentucky. He took the premiums in the fall of 1858 at Danville, Springfield, and Palmyra; I have not shown him since. I invite all persons interested in this stock, to see some of his colts before breeding elsewhere, as I think him one of the finest, large breeders in Kentucky. His colts can be seen in Boyle, Lincoln, Franklin, Mercer, Barren, Hart, Garrard, Jessamine, Franklin, Nelson, Shelby, and Jefferson. His dam, grand dam, sire and grand sire were all black; he possesses not a drop of gray stock in his veins, so far as known. As to his size, no stock in America can beat him. His sire, Buena Vista, took the cup in 1854, at Lexington, Paris, Eminence, and Louisville, being and backing out all the best Jacks in Kentucky. He was 16 hands 2 inches high, and weighed 1,400 pounds.

GREAT EASTERN
WAS by GREAT WESTERN. He is 16 hands 2 inches high, and will be mated to serve Jennets at \$15 to insure a foal. He was 7 years old in August; jet black with mealy nose; dam by old Morengo; grand dam by Old Tippecanoe; gr. grand dam by old Ulysses.

D. A. KNOX.
Boyle county, April 8, '64, tds.

Mercer Farm For Sale.
I OFFER FOR SALE my Farm, CONTAINING 175 ACRES,

Situated on the Turnpike leading from Danville to Harrodsburg, 6 miles from the former place, 3 from the latter. The Farm is finely timbered and well set in grass. The improvements are good, with necessary out-buildings, a young orchard, and is well watered. Those who may desire to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.
Mar. 25, '64, 1m. A. M. TAYLOR.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons are forbidden from the date of this notice, to collect for and Teamsters in Government employ. No further notice will be given and summary punishment will be inflicted on those who violate it.

Provost Marshal of Boyle County.
Danville, Feb. 19, 1864. tf

THE PRETTIEST SONG OF THE SEASON,
"Star of my Future Life,"
BY AS HARTZ (Prisoner on Johnson Island) of the price. Sent prepaid on receipt of the price.
R. DE ROODE & Co., Lexington, Ky.

JOB PRINTING
OF every description, neatly and promptly executed at
THIS OFFICE.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE
OF
CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS.

BY virtue of a judgment of the Lincoln Circuit Court, rendered at its March Term, 1864, in the suit in Equity, of Chas. Caldwell, et al., vs. J. H. Caldwell, I will, on

Wednesday, April 27, 1864, On the premises in Crab Orchard, sell to the highest bidder, the well known Springs Property, containing about

78 Acres of Land,
With all the improvements thereon. Also, a large number of double and single

BEDS AND BEDSTEADS,
BED CLOTHING, WASHSTANDS,
And all other things connected with said property. This property is too well known to require any particular description or eulogy.

TERMS.
The Real Estate will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months, with interest from date. The Personal Property on credit of six months, for all sums over \$20, with interest from date, that sum and under, cash in hand. Bonds with approved security, having the force and effect of Judgment, will be required for both Real and Personal property. Possession will be given in a few days. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

M. J. DURHAM, Com'r.
Apr. 1, '64, tds.

NOTICE.
HAYING purchased from the Administrator of my late partner, W. W. Sanders, dec'd, his interest in the Grocery and Confectionery Establishment, formerly owned by us in co-partnership, I would respectfully state that I will continue the business at the old stand. All those indebted to the late firm are notified to come forward and make settlement.

L. T. EASTHAM.
Danville, Mar. 25, '64, tf.

L. T. EASTHAM,
Grocer & Confectioner,
AND DEALER IN
China, Glass & Queen's Ware,
Fancy Articles, Notions, &c., &c.,
Corner Main and Third Streets,
DANVILLE, KY.

I WILL keep constantly on hand a good supply of the finest

FAMILY GROCERIES
to be had in the Wholesale Market, together with all kinds of

Fresh, Preserved, Jellyed & Branded FRUITS;
Wooden & Willow Ware;
Nuts, of all kinds;
COVE AND SPICED OYSTERS;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first-class FAMILY GROCERY.
A call from House-keepers and all others is solicited, feeling assured that I can satisfy buyers in quality and price.

L. T. EASTHAM.
Danville, Mar. 25, '64, tf.

HENRY P. SHORT,
Saddle and Harness
MANUFACTURER,
—MAIN STREET,
DANVILLE, KY.

HAVING permanently located in Danville for the purpose of carrying on my business in its various branches, I would respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public. I will manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

Saddles,
BUGGY AND WAGON HARNESS,
Double and Single;
TRUNKS, VALISES, WHIPS,
SPURS, GIRTHS,
And everything usually kept in the harness and saddle line. Also, a superior lot of

MILITARY GOODS
For Officers and soldiers.
Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to and warranted. Shop on Main St., opposite Stout's drug store.
HENRY P. SHORT.
Mar. 25, '64, tf.

Everything of the Best Brands.
—AT—
Shindelbower's Saloon.

Houses, Lots and Land
FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 18th day of April next, before the Court House in the town of Danville, the house and lot on 3d St. between Main and Walnut, now occupied by J. M. Stout. Also, the house and adjoining corner of 3d and Walnut. Also, an undivided half of 234 acres of Knob land, near Parkville. Terms made known on day of sale.

THO. J. BELL, J. F. THORPE, G. F. GASNER.
Danville, Mar. 25, '64, tds.

DANVILLE
Boot and Shoe Store.

HAVING associated ourselves together in the Boot and Shoe business, in order that we may better supply orders in our line, we would announce that we have now on hand a large description of work, principally

Ladies' & Children's Shoes.
Our Custom-made Work does not need any recommendation. Having both been in business for a long time, we feel assured of giving satisfaction to our patrons.

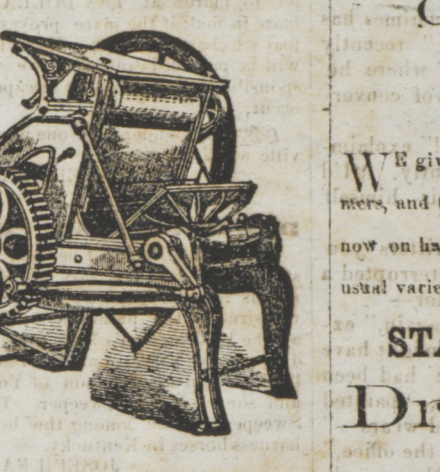
FOR READY-MADE WORK will always be selected from the best to be bought in the market.
Give us a call and see for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.
Danville, Feb. 26, '64. 52tf
THORPE & GASNER.

For Sale!
A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE.
Main Street, occupied by Messrs. McGowan, as a Dry Goods Store. For particulars apply to

J. P. THORPE.
Danville, March 9, 1864. tf.

TOWN ELECTION.
AN ELECTION for Seven Trustees and a Police Judge, the former to serve for one and the latter two years, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Danville, on Saturday, 2d day of April, 1864.
By order of the Board,
J. D. TERRUNE, Marshal.
March 11, 1864 4c.

"TRIBUNE"
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
DANVILLE, KY.



THE Undersigned having taken charge of the TRIBUNE PRINTING OFFICE, would respectfully announce that he is now prepared to execute with

PROMPTNESS, NEATNESS, AND DISPATCH,
All work in his line.

The Office is well supplied with comparatively

NEW TYPE,
Of the most attractive styles, both

Plain and Fancy,
Suitable for

POSTERS,
CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS,
CARDS, &c., &c.

Connected with the Office is a

MEDAL JOB POWER PRESS,
Built exclusively for

JOB PRINTING,
And capable of making

1,500 Impresions per Hour!!

POSTERS,
SALE BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
BANK CHECKS,
Business Cards,
Officers' Banks,
Invitation Cards,
Programmes, &c., &c.

Such as required by

PAMPHLET PRINTING,
COLLEGES, SCHOOLS,
Agricultural Fairs, &c.

Also, every variety of

Very Best Terms
FOR CASH ONLY.

G. W. WELSH & CO.
Danville, May 15, '62—1m

Agents Wanted.
TO sell by subscription an excellent, illustrated, and low-priced History of the Rebellion. It is in both English and German. Also, several other beautifully illustrated, interesting and valuable family works. Also, for Pedlars and Agents a great variety of Pictures, Battle Scenes, Portraits of eminent Generals and Civilians, Gems for the Album, &c., together with a large assortment of Stationery Packages. These goods sell low. For circulars with terms, address

HENRY HOWE,
111 Main Street, Cincinnati.
Mar 19, '64

TO THE LADIES.
MISS MARIA TAYLOR having given her attention to Cutting, Fitting, and Making Dresses, solicits a share of the public patronage. All kinds of Embroidery, Braiding, and Stamping executed in the neatest manner. Residence—South side of Walnut street, two doors west of Christian Church.
Danville, Feb. 5, '64. 40-3m

Fair Warning
TO ALL CONCERNED!

WE give notice to all Persons indebted to the late firm of WELSH & METCALFE, either by note or account, that if they wish to save costs of suits, &c., they must come forward at once and settle. We are DETERMINED to settle up our old business as soon as the Law will do it.
WELSH & METCALFE
12-4f

G. W. WELSH & CO'S,
Column.

WE give notice to our friends and customers, and the public generally, that we have now on hand and will continue to keep, our usual variety of

STAPLE & FANCY
Dry Goods!
Consisting in part of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats & Caps,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES!

LADIES'
DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY!

BEST BRANDS OF
Brown & Bleached Muslins,
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,
IRISH LINENS,
Gloves, Hosiery, Etc.

A Complete Assortment of
HARDWARE & CUTLERY!

We call SPECIAL ATTENTION to our Stock of

Family Groceries,
Which we keep constantly Full and Complete;

Best Green & Black Teas,
Rio and Java Coffee

BEST BRANDS OF
Crushed & Granulated
SUGARS,
Etc., Etc.

To the lovers of the "TRUE WEEK" we can say that we have always on hand the

VERY BEST TOBACCOES,</

